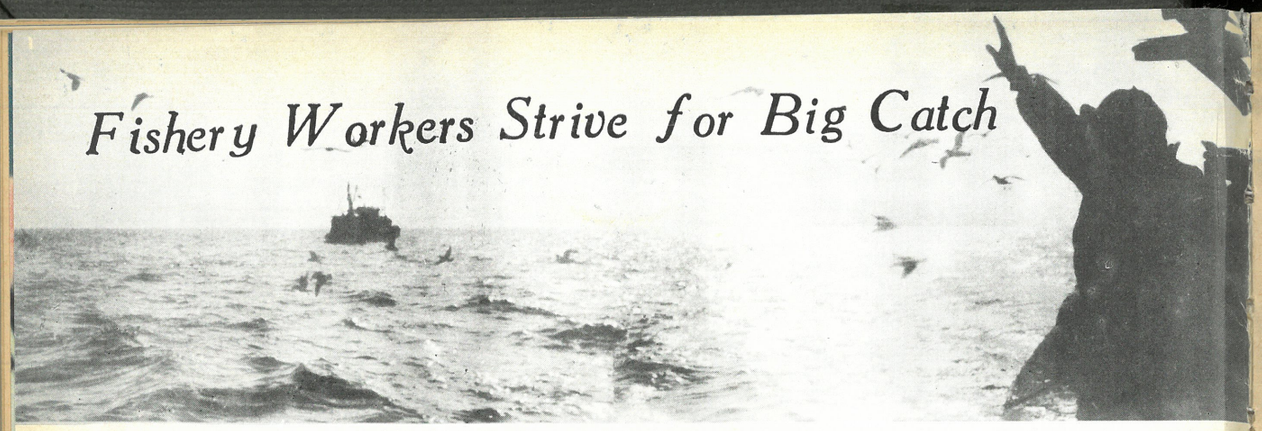
No. 13630

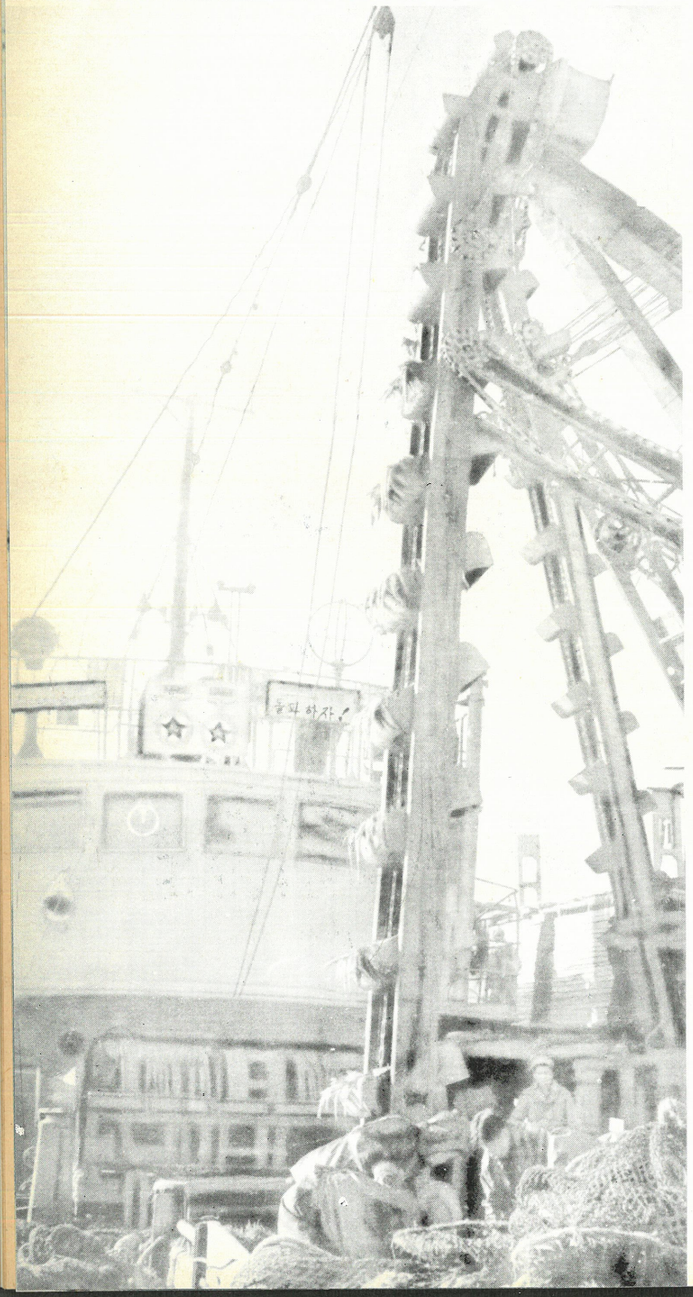
The Korean TRADE UNIONS

3.1966

STACK 3

Fishery Workers Strive for Big Catch





On May 23, 1962, the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. promulgated a decree to institute March 22 as Fishery Workers' Day.

On the occasion of their holiday, the fishery workers have been waging the movement for big catch.

Unloading work by a trawler of the Chongjin Fishery Office

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

3

1966

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

IN THIS ISSUE:

Support to Vietnamese People 2
An Aid-Vietnam Work Team 4
Fishing Industry Advances 5
Land Reform and Trade Union 6
A Chullima Working Family 10
More Farm Machines supplied 10
Building of Light Industry 11
This I Would Like to Say 13
Honour of Chullima Factory 19
She Was Daughter of Casual Labourer . . 22
Unification Line Encourages S. Korean People 25
Footprints of Japanese Aggression on Asia (II) 27
Pak Clique, Enemy of Asian People . . . 28
March 22 General Strike 29
Is March 10 A Workers' Day? 30
Solidarity with Zimbabwe People 32

Front Cover:
Skilled workers at the Pyongyang Silk-reeling Mill train young workers

Back Cover:
Spring has come. Azaleas bloom at the sunny slope of the mountain

Published by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

JLM
73-544

Support to Vietnamese People

A mass rally supporting the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people was held on March 19 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

The rally was attended by Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and other leaders of the government and social organizations.

Among the attendants were Fan Ginh Zang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese embassy in Pyongyang, and Vietnamese students studying in our country.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong delivering the report at the meeting

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, made the report at the rally.

In the name of the Korean working people, he extended most fervent, militant salute to the fighting Vietnamese people.

After reviewing the great successes registered by the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the reporter said that the Korean working people rejoice as over their own over the victories of the South Vietnamese people.

He condemned the new U.S. military scheme to further extend the war in Vietnam as a grave infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and a vicious attack on the socialist countries and the peace-loving people the world over. He went on: The Vietnamese people's war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a just struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and a struggle for safeguarding the socialist camp and peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

This struggle is a great contribution to the struggle of the world people for peace national independence, democracy and socialism.

The reunification of Vietnam must be achieved by the Vietnamese people themselves free from any outside interference. The U.S. imperialists must stop unconditionally and for good the barbarous bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, strictly abide by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and pull out of South Vietnam at once, taking with them all the illegally introduced aggressor troops and weapons.

The Korean working people fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point proposition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The reporter denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique who, ordered by U.S. imperialism, has already dispatched 20,000 odd South Korean troops to South Vietnam and is now going to send one more division and regiment additionally.

Declaring that the peoples of Korea and Vietnam are kindred brothers who have been supporting and closely co-operating with each other in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, the reporter stated that the Korean people are firmly determined to share life and death with the Vietnamese people.

Fan Ginh Zang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the VDR embassy, also spoke at the rally.

Following the Honolulu conference, he said, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges have become all the more frantic in their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The "unconditional discussions" and "quest for peace" much vaunted by U.S. imperialism are nothing but a trick to cover up its escalation of war in Vietnam, he pointed out, and continued:

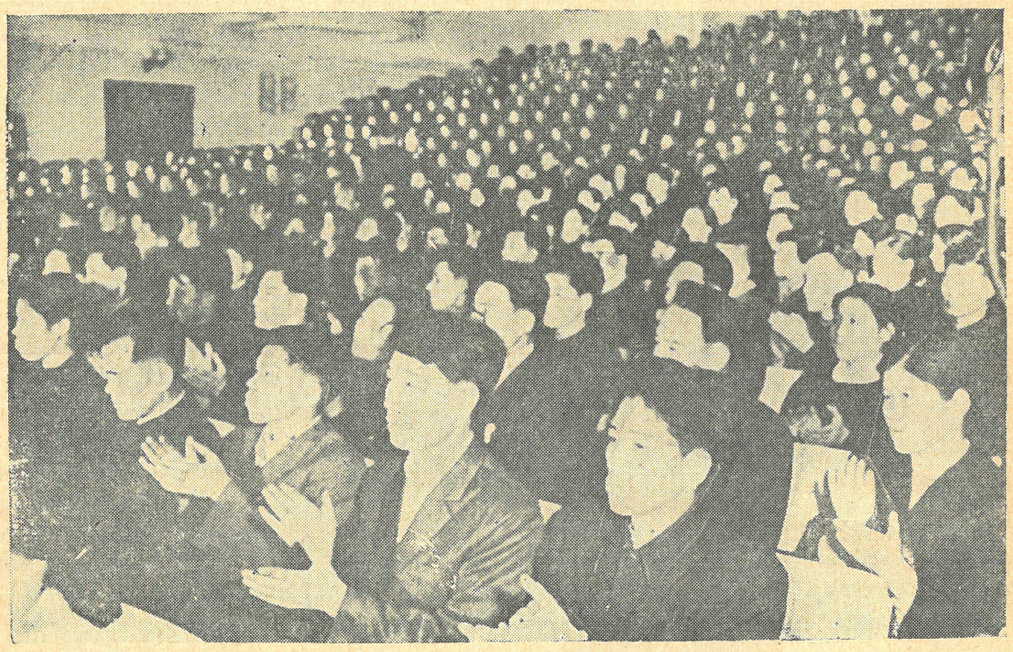
The correct way of solving the Vietnamese question is found in the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and is clarified by the January 24 letter of President Ho Chi Minh.

Declaring that the Vietnamese people entertain no illusion about U.S. imperialism, he stated: They will fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to defend the North, liberate the South, achieve the reunification of the country and contribute to peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists for continuously occupying South Korea and ceaselessly perpetrating provocations against North Korea, while escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people resolutely denounce the criminal South Korea-Japan "treaty" the Pak Jung Hi clique concluded with the Japanese militarists under manipulation of U.S. imperialism. The treaty is linked with the aggressive plan of U.S. imperialism to pave the way for the Japanese militarists' comeback to South Korea and frame up the "Northeast Asia military alliance."

He castigated the Sato government which is all the more zealously helping the U.S.



A view of the meeting hall

imperialists in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Pointing out that the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists pose a grave menace to peace and security in Asia and the world, he said: The struggle of the heroic Korean people against them stems from the glorious duty for defending the socialist camp and peace and security in the world.

The Vietnamese people fully support the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the unification of the country, he declared in conclusion.

The meeting adopted letters addressed to President Ho Chi Minh of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

An Aid-Vietnam Work Team

The aid-Vietnam work team of the wire drawing shop of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory is one of many such work teams of factories and enterprises in Korea.

Seen in the work place of the team is the huge slogan "Let's put out more for the fighting Vietnamese people!" and a portrait of hero Nguyen Van Troi whose name the work team registered as one of its members early last year.

The vinyl coating machine of this work team was also christened Van Troi.

With the spirit of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms and pounding the Yankee aggressors, they have been waging a production campaign and honouring their plan with credit including Van Troi's share. Their February quota was topped by 22 per cent.

Woman machine operator Han Bo Keum is devoting her all to increased production, saying "Vietnamese people's enemy is my enemy." The barbarous U.S. bombing during the Korean war took the life of her parents and elder brother. Turning out more electric wire is for me avenging the death of my family as well as Vietnamese brothers, she said.

Fully supporting the firm resolution of the Vietnamese people to fight on ten years, even twenty years, to defend the North, liberate the South and reunify their fatherland, the work team members have determined to fulfil their yearly plan by the 21st liberation anniversary of Korea which falls on August 15 this year. They are planning to produce 4.5 million metres of extra electric wire by the year end.

Lashing at the desperate attempt of the Johnson Administration to "internationalize" the Vietnam war and expand it to the whole of Indochina, Kim Ha Bok, the work team leader, said, "We will continue our strivings for increased production and economization, with the feeling that we are fighting with the Vietnamese people till they win final victory."

Fishing Industry Advances

March 22 is fishermen's day in Korea.

Jubilee events were held at the fishery offices.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded on March 21 the title of merited fisherman, the highest honor in this domain, to Song Sang Rok, a captain of the Sinpo Fishery Office, and two others who have distinguished themselves in fishing.

The fishermen had waged a vigorous struggle to celebrate their holiday with bigger catch. The Junjin Fishery Office in Kangwon Province, the Sinuiju Fishery Office in North Pyungan Province and many other fishery offices have carried out their first quarter-year plans ahead of schedule.

Thanks to the patriotic endeavours of fishermen, fish output is growing year after year in North Korea.

It shot up 3.1 times in 1965 compared with that in 1946, the year right after liberation.

Most of the fishing vessels were sailing boats in Korea before liberation.

Wooden boats have been replaced with modern motor boats.

The number of fishing boats last year was 40 per cent above 1960, the year before the beginning of the Seven-Year Plan, and their technical equipment was reinforced.

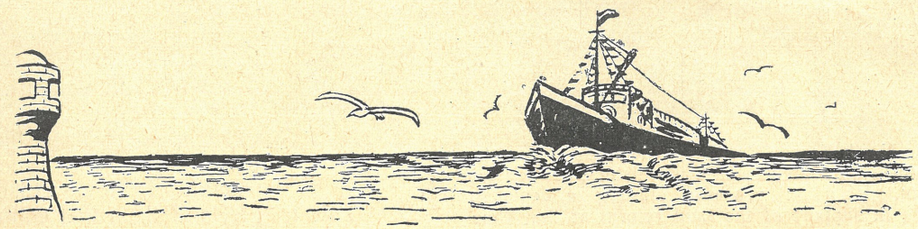
Now aircraft, fish shoal detectors and wireless apparatus are used in fishing.

The supply of fresh fish and refrigerated fish grew 2.5 times last year compared with that in 1960.

The ranks of technical personnel are also growing. The number of engineers and technicians in 1963 was 40 times that in 1956.

From among the fishermen have emerged 12 Heroes of the Republic, 40 Labour Heroes, 34 merited fishermen and 7,297 recipients of state decorations.

The state invests a huge amount of funds for the development of fishing industry. Last year, the state investment in its capital construction was 4.3 times that in 1960.



Land Reform and Trade Union

The Korean people meet on March 5 this year the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Land Reform.

On this joyful occasion they look back with great pride on the social, political and economic changes that have taken place in the countryside of North Korea in the past period.

Feudal landownership was predominant in the agricultural production relations in our country at the time of the Japanese imperialists' rule. Landlords accounting for only 4 per cent of the total peasant households in North Korea owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land, while overwhelming majority of the peasants making up nearly 80 per cent of the population were either landless or land-hungry.

Only by enforcing land reform was it possible to wipe out the reactionary landlords, to free the peasants from the feudal exploitation and oppression and to give an impetus to the development of agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

The feudal system which sticked to its root in backward rural economy served the most favourable basis for imperialist aggression and colonial rule. Accordingly, it was necessary to carry out land reform to eradicate one of the important basis to which an imperialist tentacle could be extended.

Land reform was also required to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance.

Hence, the enforcement of land reform, the prime task in the democratic revolution and the creation of democratic base in North Korea.

The Party made full preparations for the enforcement of land reform. The relations of land ownership and situation in the countryside were concretely examined and the demands of the peasants put together in an all-round way. Thus, the principles of land reform reflecting the genuine interests of the peasants and the requirements for social progress were defined, and political work was done for the thorough enforcement of land reform in short time.

In this course, the political awakening of the peasants was enhanced for land reform, and the reactionary nature of landlords was revealed all the more clearly and they were thoroughly isolated.

On March 1, 1946, the peasants held mass demonstrations in all parts of North Korea, demanding land reform.

To realize the century-old aspiration of peasants the North Korean Provisional People's Committee proclaimed a law on land reform on March 5, 1946.

Land reform was carried into effect through the nation-wide movement. Over 10,000 progressive workers were dispatched to the rural areas to give assistance to the peasants in acute class struggle, and the rural committees which would directly take up this reform were organized in all the rural villages of North Korea.

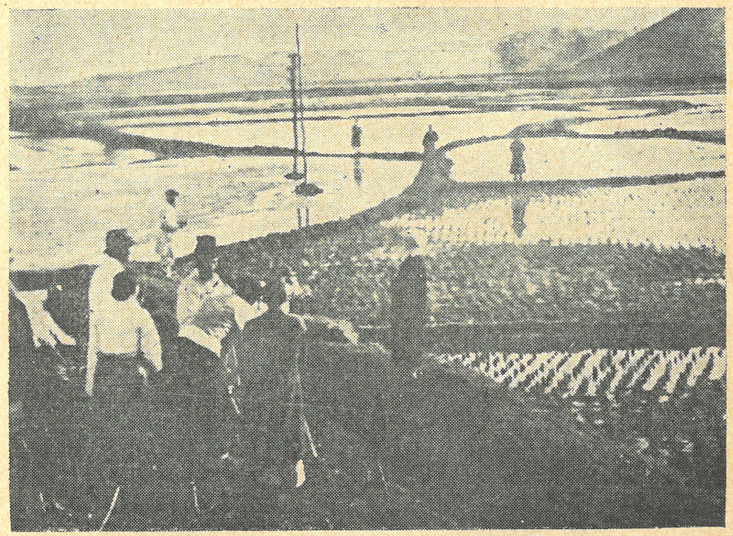
The peasants' union and other various mass organizations were mobilized to give assistance to the rural committees, and the united front was formed with the democratic political parties to rouse the entire people to the work of the land reform.

Upholding the Party's line on land reform, the General Federation of North Korean Trade Unions (predecessor of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea) actively assisted the peasants in carrying out land reform, thus greatly contributing to its successful enforcement.

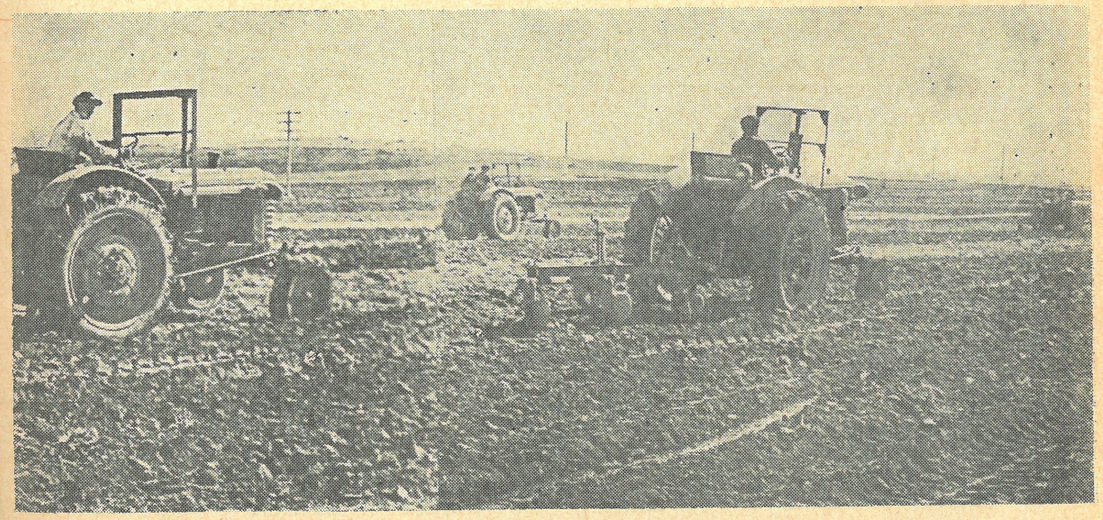
The GFNKTU instructed the miners trade union, railway workers trade union, metal workers trade union and other industrial workers trade unions under it to form propaganda teams for the purpose of heightening the political enthusiasm and class consciousness of the peasants for land reform.

The worker propaganda teams helped the rural committees in propaganda activities in various forms, conducting propaganda under the subjects "Land must be owned by those who till it"

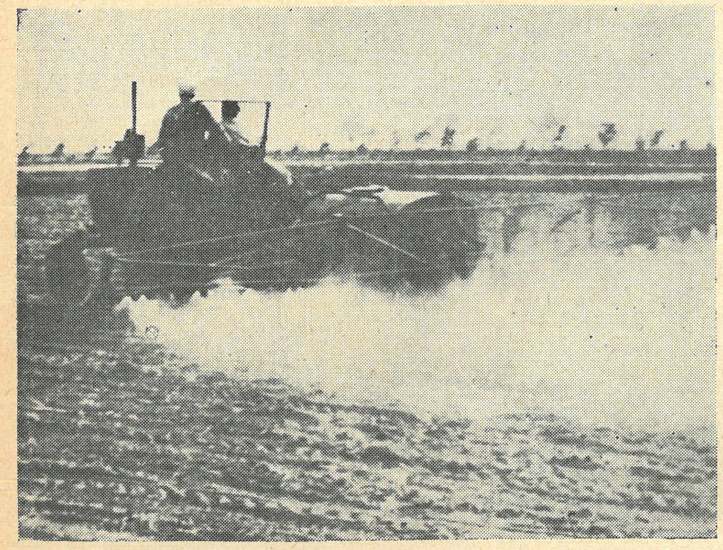
The North Korean Provisional People's Committee proclaimed on March 5, 1946 the historic law on land reform. Photo: **peasants staging a demonstration in support of the land reform at that time**



Thanks to the land reform, land owned by Japanese and Korean landlords was confiscated and distributed without compensation to the peasants who hadn't land or had little. Photo: **peasants were receiving land**



The state has taken a series of correct measures to free the peasants from hard work, and the working people endeavoured to realize them. Today agriculture is being mechanized rapidly



Chemicals are sprayed to kill weeds in the fields

"Land must be given to the peasants who till it" and so forth.

It goes without saying that all these works were encountered with the enemy's subversive activities.

The U.S. imperialists occupying S. Korea and their lackeys resorted to all methods to frustrate land reform. They smuggled a large number of spies and terrorists into the North, instructing them to perpetrate provocative, subversive acts against land reform in collusion with the reactionary landlords and the remnant forces of counter-revolution.

The struggle against vicious activities of the enemy was unfolded by the entire working people.

The GFNKTU called upon the workers to heighten revolutionary vigilance and the factory trade union organizations to co-operate in a proper way with the rural committees.

Such assistance of the working class constituted a guarantee for the thorough enforcement of land reform in our country amid the acute class struggle.

The land reform was successfully carried out in some 20 days. Through it, over 1,000,000 hectares of land, 53 per cent of the total arable land or 95 per cent of the farm land which had been tenanted was confiscated and distributed without compensation to the hired farm hands, landless or land-hungry peasants accounting for over 70 per cent of the total peasant households.

Twenty years have already passed since the land reform was effected. During this period the life of the peasants has improved year after year and new houses replaced old ones in rural villages

The enforcement of land reform marked a new turn in the development of the rural areas in North Korea.

The land reform was a proper application, to the new conditions of our liberated country, of the experience of land reform in the partisan bases during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the revolutionary principle for the solution of land problem, outlined in the 10-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and it realized the century-old aspiration of our peasants for land.

The land reform did away with the feudal landownership and exploiting system for good in our country, opening up a broad avenue for the development of the agricultural production forces.

It strengthened economic relations between town and countryside, between industry and agriculture, and reinforced the worker-peasant alliance. It was of weighty significance for the general development of national economy.

The new land system established by the land reform demonstrated great vitality. In 1948 the grain output was 10.4 per cent greater than the peak year figure at the time of the Japanese imperialist's rule.

The rural economy of the country kept advancing year after year, and pre-conditions were created for agricultural co-operation.

With the completion of the co-operativization of rural economy in 1958, the peasants got rid of the position of small proprietors and became proud master of large-scale co-operative economy. Today in our socialist countryside all people live happily and freely.

For the successful solution of the socialist agrarian question in our country, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are being pushed ahead, the guiding role of the working class is being enhanced, its assistance to the peasant strengthened in every way, management of co-operative economy steadily improved and co-operative ownership consolidated.

Our peasants are vigorously forging ahead along the road of socialism together with the working class.

However, things are quite different in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists make the South Korean rulers to keep intact the feudal landownership, defying the aspiration of the peasants for a democratic land reform.

Today in South Korea a handful of landlords own 800,000-850,000 hectares of land, 40 per cent of the total arable land whereas poor peasants and hired farm hands accounting for 73.3 per cent of the total peasant households possess only small part of arable land.

South Korea, once a granary of the country, has turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import 800,000-1,000,000 tons of grain every year and where over one million peasant families run out of provisions.

In South Korea the feudal landownership must be abolished as in North Korea and land be given to the peasants who till it.

Inspired by the great rural development in the North, the South Korean peasants are coming out in a struggle against plunder by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

For the final solution of the socialist agrarian question the working people in North Korea are making continuous innovation and continuous advance.

A South Korean paper carrying report on devastation wrought in the countryside and demanding a proper measure to cope with it

A Chullima Working Family

When a visitor enters the gate of the Chullima Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill, photographs of ten model workers strike his eye. They are members of one family, who overfulfil their quotas every year.

A Chullima badge shines on the breast of Han Ki Ho, head of the family, who works at the mill with his younger brother, three sons, two daughters-in-law and three daughters.

He has poured all his energy into his work at the mill for twenty years since liberation, not being absent a single day. Today he is advancing at the van of the Chullima march together with his sons and duaghters. His heart is always burning with the desire to produce better yarn.

Under the Japanese imperialist rule, he was a hired hand of a landlord in a remote village in South Pyungan Province. In summer he was forced to work outside in thin flax clothes. And his family could not get even these clothes easily.

That was why he entered the silk reeling mill after liberation, and later had his sons and daughters follow suit.

Han Ki Ho finished working people's middle school long ago. He is now preparing for exams for qualification of technician. All the members of this family are embraced in correspondence or evening courses. His two daughters are students of the correspondence course of a light industry college.

On Sundays, Han Ki Ho goes to the grand theatre or cinema houses with his colleagues and his two daughters to the factory club. One of his sons, a factory football champion, goes to the football ground.

"In the Workers' Party age when one never feels old, I will continue to work in the mill as a model worker and have my grandchildren also work here," says Han Ki Ho.

More Farm Machines Supplied

Co-operative farms of our country are supplied with many farm machines and implements.

The farmers were provided with sprayers of various types, ploughs and harrowing machines, fodder cutters and crushers and other medium-size farm machines and implements.

Now that some 1.03 tractors are working per 100 hectares of farmland, more farm implements are being supplied along with large machines, so as to free farmers from manual work.

Various new types of farm machines designed by the joint efforts of scientists and technicians and co-op peasants began to roll out of plants en masse from a few years ago. The Hamheung trailing farm implements factory has started the mass production of convenient water sprayers.

Driven by tractor engines, they can spray 1.2 tons of water per minute over an area 120 metres in diameter. These will go mainly to co-operative farms specialising in vegetable cultivation and to those cultivating mainly dry-field crops.

Water pumps and electric motors are also supplied. Pumping stations and reservoirs newly built during the winter have been equipped with pumping installations.

Farm machine factories in various parts of the country have produced and supplied outside the plan over ten thousand major farm machine parts to enterprises in the domain of agriculture and to farms.

The mechanization of ploughing, leveling, carriage and threshing has reached 95 per cent in our country.

On the Road of Building An Independent National Economy

Building of Light Industry

Before liberation on August 15, 1945 Korea's light industry was an insignificant one. Even the traditional handicraft industry was destroyed under the pressure of Japanese goods.

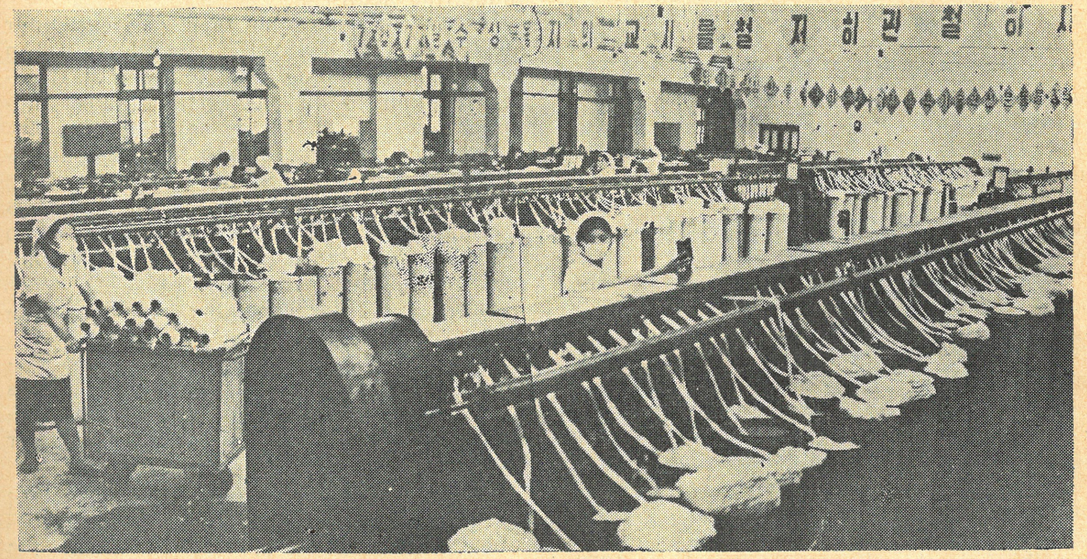
After liberation South Korea was occupied by the U.S. imperialists. It made mattres worse, for in the past most light industrial factories were in South Korea.

From this, it was imperative for the working people of North Korea to build their own production base capable of doing away with the backwardness of light industry and satisfying the demands for consumer goods.

The light industry plays also a big role in the building of an independent national economy.

In order to develop the economy in a diversified way and ensure mainly at home production of goods necessary for making the country rich and powerful and improving the people's life, not only heavy industry and agriculture but also light industry had to be built rapidly.

From the first days of building a new state, the Workers' Party of Korea paid profound attention to building large-scale central industry and improving its technical



Workers at the Chongjin Spinning Mill strive to produce more staple fibre yarn

Workers at the Kaesong ginseng wine factory make efforts to increase the output of canned goods with raw material obtained in the localities

equipment.

After the war (the ceasefire came in July 1953), it set forth the basic line of economic construction—priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. The entire working people rose up to carry it through. As a result, the independent light industrial base has been built in our country in the shortest period.

It has thus become possible to meet the requirements of the people for consumption goods.

Today the output of fabric increased 195 times compared with pre-liberation days, its per-capita output being 25 metres. The working people buy at low prices ever-improving goods produced in the country.

Large-scale factories built after the war have become the foundation of our independent light industry.

It was impossible to rapidly do away with the backwardness of light industry itself and meet the ever-growing requirements of the people by concentrating efforts only on the construction of large-scale factories.

Precisely for this reason, the Workers' Party of Korea has held fast to the line of developing medium- and small-scale local industries along with the large scale central industry.

What was of great singnificance in carrying through this line was the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The plenum, on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, set forth the task for rapidly developing the local industry. Thus, over 1,000 local industrial factories were built throughout the country in a matter of only several months by mobilizing the latent material and manpower of localities. Then there came into being the local industrial bases comprising more than 2,000 medium- and small light industrial factories.

In the early days of their existence, our local industrial factories relied mainly on handicraft technique. But today their technical equipment has been ramarkably improved.

Now they hold more than half of consumer goods production value in the country.

From our experience we think that it is rational in developing the light industry to combine large-scale factories and medium- and small-ones.

The demand for consumer goods assumes a mass character.

Hence, it is important to build many medium and small local factories in all parts of the country along with large-scale factories so as to produce varied consumer goods.

Meantime, light industry has the possibility of organizing production more easily, since it has not so complicated technical sys-

(To be continued on page 23)

This I Would Like To Say

Kim Song Soon

The 1966 world women's speed-skating championships were held in Trondheim, Norway, in February last.

Two Korean women skaters took part in the championships; one of them is Kim Song Soon, the other, Han Pil Hwa.

Kim Song Soon came first in the 1,500 metres and she was placed second in total score, while Han Pil Hwa was placed sixth in total score.

They startled the world skating circle with their brilliant success.

Many news agencies and papers in the world were unsparing of their praise. — Ed.

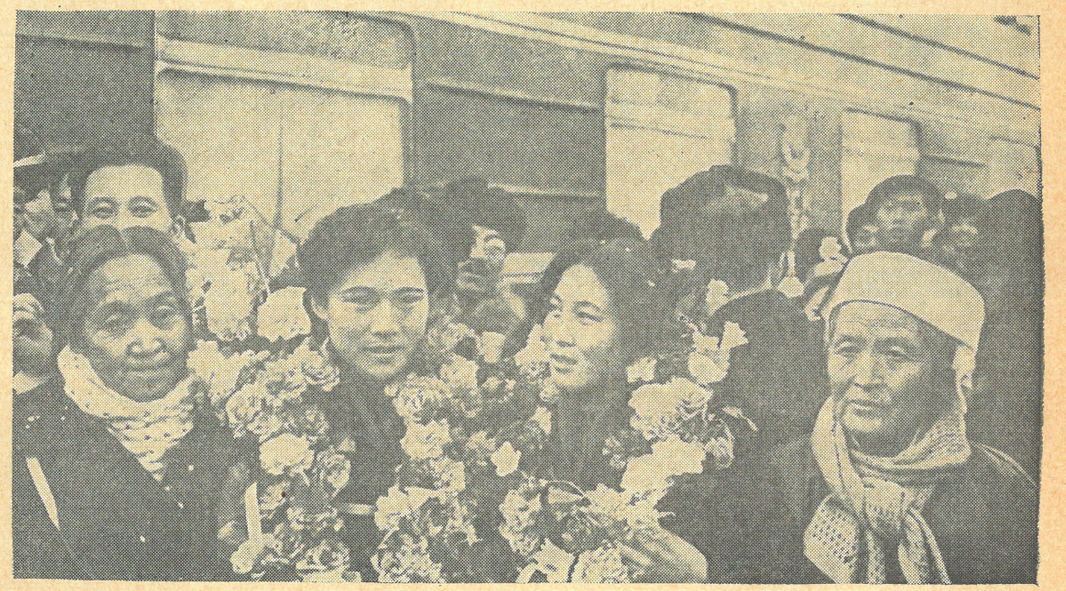
When the train entered our territory I opened the coach window. The fresh air made me fell refreshed. The train reached Sinuiju, a border city. In the station there turned out a great number of people who gave us the bunches of flower.

Crowded round by the cheering people, I was so excited, I could hardly control myself.

Among the crowd I found the lovely children who put a red necktie around my neck, saying: "Please receive the greetings of the Young Pioneers", "Sister, we warmly welcome you."

When I left the land to participate in the championships, too, they gave me a hearty send-off.

In Norway, a strange land to me, and at the stadium, I thought of them and determin-



Korean women speed skat ers returned home. Photo: **Kim Song Soon** (second from right) **and Han PilHwa** (second from left)

ed to add glory to the country...

Filled with such determination, I ran and ran fast.

It was when I was looking back on such thing.

A group of fishermen, cutting their way through the crowd, came to me.

Then an old one, giving me a hearty enbrace, said: "Dear daughter, you're really happy. A boatman's daughter took part even in the world championships. How good this society is!"

"Grandpa, I'm really happy." My heart was too full for more words.

He remined me of my own father.

My father, too, was a fisherman in the past. He was unusually interested in sports. However, since the land was groaning under the jackboots of Japanese imperialism, he couldn't enjoy sports as much as he pleased. He died after long years of a hard life.

In those days, sports had been a plaything for the rich only.

Day in and day out, worries about food and clothing haunted the poor people.

In such circumstances, it was out of question for them to do sports.

However, things are quite different under our social system.

In our country, conditions have been provided for everyone to do sports freely.

Today, our people have no worries about food, clothing and housing, and it has become possible to spend a lot of time in sports.

They are constantly developing their sports technique under the guidance of the physical culture and sports guidance committees and sports associations at various levels.

Then a great role is being played by the trade unions and other public organizations. They are usually conducting physical culture and sports among the masses.

As a result, physical culture and sports has been popularized in our country. There have emerged a number of good sportsmen, including Shin Keum Dan, world record holder in the women's 400 m and 800 m races and Jun Man Heung who came first in the Marathon race at the first GANEFO.

I am no exception, of course. Had it not been for the country that has enabled us to build a new life, it would have been impossible for the sons of the lumberjacks and daughters of the smelters and fishermen including Shin Keum Dan, a worker's daughter and a lathe-turner of yesterday, to grow up into such excellent sportsmen as they are today.

It is thanks to the existence of such good motherland that I have been able to make some athievements in the recent championships.

It is attributable to the fact that the Party has developed physical culture and sports suitably to the characteristics of the nation and the concrete conditions of our life.

I did only as the Party taught us.

Many comrades came to my house to greet me.

My mother said in this way: "Song Soon's not born talented. The state has showed a great care and her comrades helped her..."

I think my mother is right to say so.

I should like to owe my recent achievements to the country and comrades.

In conclusion, I have one more thing to say.

Whenever I took part in the international competitions, I would feel sorry. It is because we have been unable to form a single Korean team to participate together with our South Korean brothers and sisters.

We have time and again proposed this problem to the South Korean authorities. Our proposal met the support of the South Korean sportsmen and all other conscious people of South Korea.

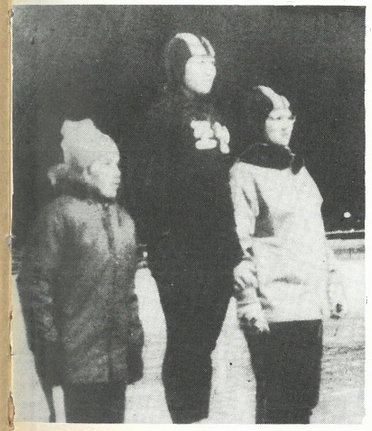
However, our proposal for the formation of a single united team of North and South Korea has not yet been realized due to the vicious obstructive machinations of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique.

I will, in the future, too, make every effort to carry out our proposals and promote friendship and unity among the sportsmen.

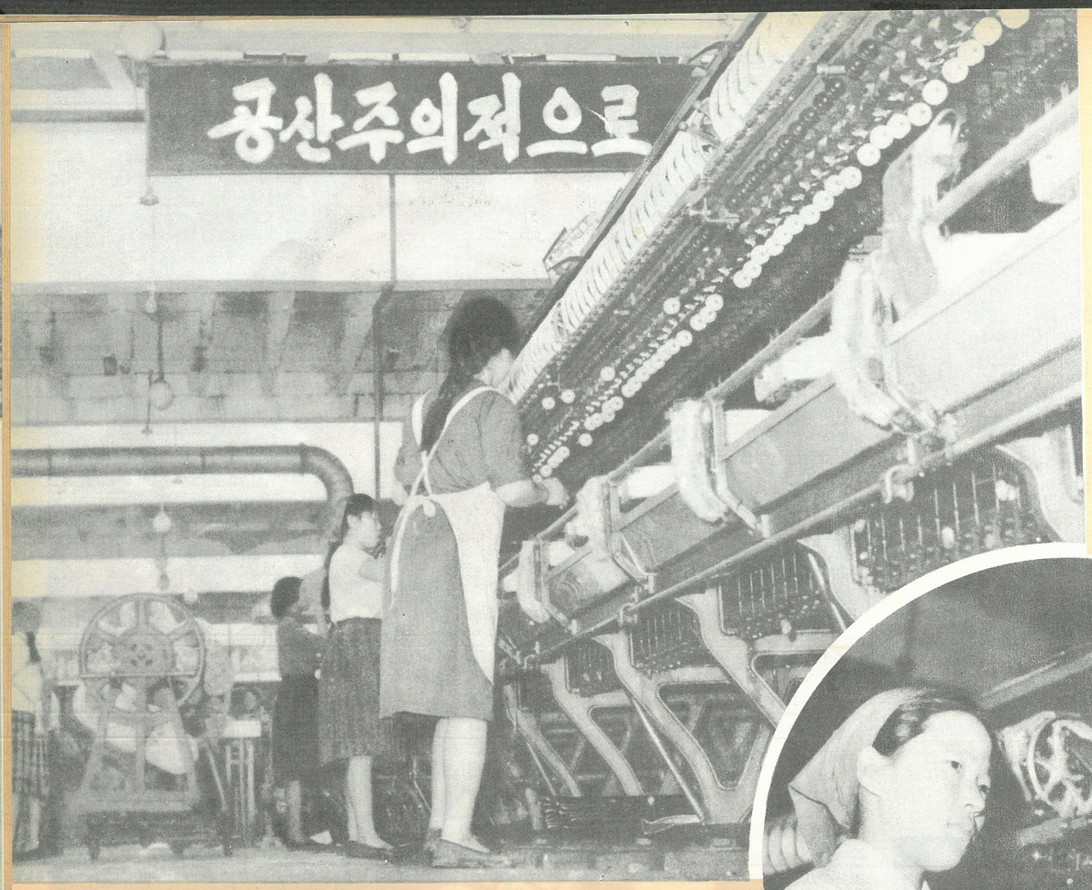
Korean speedskater Kim Song Soon came in first in 1,500 metres and placed second in total score at the 1966 world women's speedskating championships held in Trondheim, Norway.

Kim Song Soon

Kim Song Soon won the first place in 1,500-metre race



At skating rink

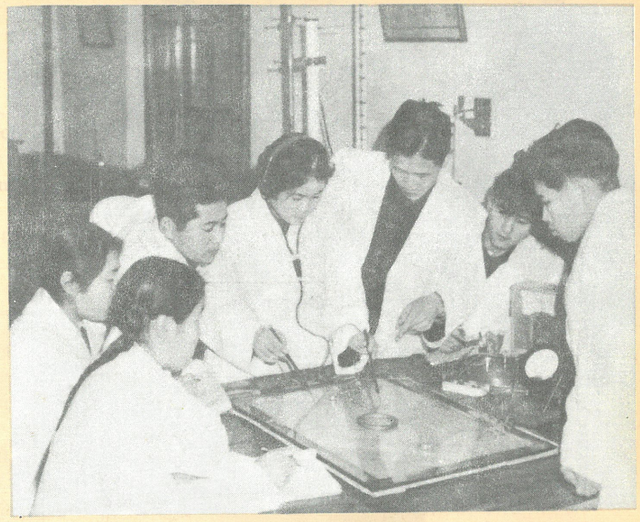


In front of the automatic banding machines

The Pak Tai Ok Chullima work team members registered as an honourary member a South Korean girl Jin Myong Sook who fell in the fight against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and fulfil their daily quotas including her's

They take exercise at rest period

Chullima Pyongyang Silk-reeling Mill



Workers study at factory college while working

Chullima riders are labour innovators, talented managerial workers and real communist educators. Their life is filled with study and creation, song and dance.

Chullima riders set an example not only in production and study but also in amateur art circle

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, giving the banner of Chullima factory to Labour Heroine Dang Woon Sil, manager of the factory

A ceremony for awarding the title of Chullima factory was held in November 1965 at the compound of the Pyongyang Silk-reeling Mill

HONOUR OF CHULLIMA FACTORY

KIM OK SOON, Labour Heroine and Chairwoman of the Trade Union Committee of the Pyongyang Silk-reeling Mill

In November last year, our factory was awarded the title of Chullima factory by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

It was late March 1961 that our factory joined the movement for winning the title of Chullima factory. At that time alone, there was only a small number of Chullima riders in our factory.

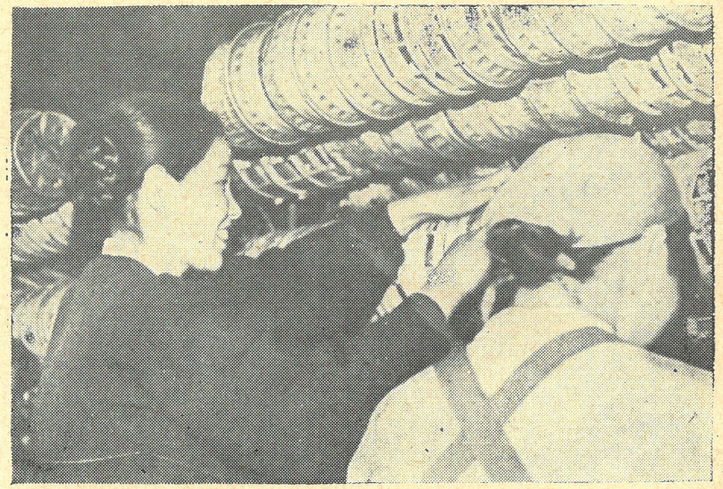
Over the past five years, however, all the spinners of the factory have been brought up into the Chullima riders. During this period we introduced 329 items of new technique and advanced work methods in production to raise labour productivity by 56 per cent and increase per-employee output value 1.5 times as against 1960. As a result, we are now in a position to turn out in a matter of only one week as much as was produced in one year before liberation.

In this period our factory fulfilled with credit its production assignments every year.

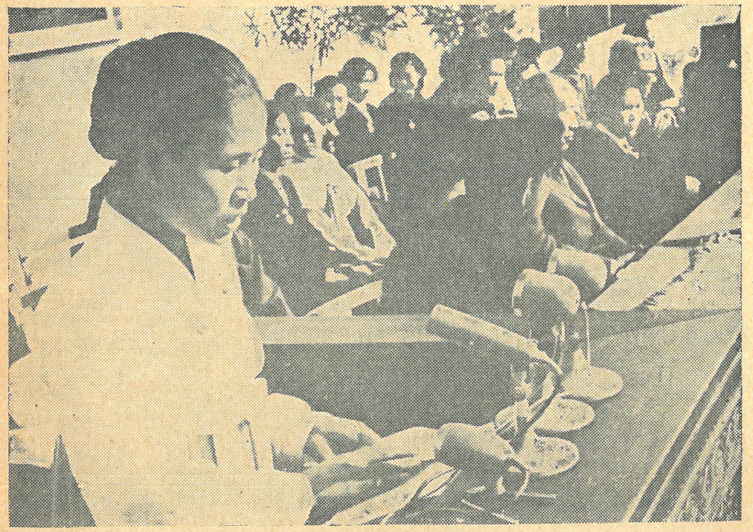
As seen above, our factory has placed itself onto a higher stage through the movement for winning the title of Chullima factory.

In promoting the movement, the factory trade union committee paid profound attention to the communist education of the workers. Now our factory has become a big family. Whenever we think of all these achievements, we cannot forget Labour Heroine Kil Hak Sil who devoted all her energies and wisdom to bringing up the spinners into the proud Chullima riders as they are today.

In September 1959 Kil Hak Sil—then she was a Chullima work team leader in Spinning Shop No. 1—volunteered to join work team No. 5 which was lagging in order to make it catch up with the advanced work team as soon as possible. She looked after the young girls like their real mother and did everything to help them in their work and life. In the end, the work team became



Kim Ok Soon, chairwoman of the factory trade union committee, among the workers



Kim Ok Soon, chairwoman of the factory trade union committee, makes the report at a meeting for awarding the title of Chullima factory

a model work team. Then Kil Hak Sil again volunteered to join another backward work team to make it a Chullima work team. She remodelled a number of women workers into women of a communist new type.

Kil Hak Sil was faithful to the demand of our time that the Chullima work-team movement should attach a prime importance to the communist education of the working people.

At present, most of those who were given her help have become Chullima or twice Chullima work-team leaders, or managerial staffs. Then following her example, they have also strived to educate young workers.

With the development of the times the degree of their consciousness has further been elevated.

A fundamental change has been brought about in the work, life and moral features of the Chullima riders.

The Chullima riders are working, helping each other and pushing ahead with each other under the watchword: "One for all and all for one!" There was little difference between the twice Chullima work-team led by Hyun Kwang Soo and the Kim Jung Ja Chullima work-team, both belonged to the Youth Shop, in their work results. Yet the former was ahead the latter in the quality of products.

Every day when the members of the twice Chullima work-team led by Hyung Kwang Soo fulfilled their production quotas, they would go to help the Kim Jung Ja Chullima work-team. They taught them how to improve the quality of goods, thereby bringing them onto their own level.

The spirit of helping each other between the shops, between the work-teams and between the spinners has become a general phenomenum in our work and life.

The Chullima riders, firmly confident of their own strength and wisdom, are doing their work.

One day, the members of the Kim Myung Sook Chullima work-team discussed the problem of giving assistance to the countryside.

They made up their mind to help the peasants in raising silkwarms.

Whenever they could spare time, they would study the books on sericulture. They also went frequently to nearby co-op farms and helped the peasants.

Their initiative spread to the whole factory.

What I should like to speak of one more thing is the fact that almost all of our factory's cadres are women, including Labour Heroine Dang Woon Sil, manager of the factory.

A host of difficulties had cropped up in the management of industrial enterprise, but each time our women workers overcame them pooling efforts and wisdom. The superior trade union organization has always actively helped our trade union organization and its members in their work. Through their work, our women workers came to be confident that they could run any large factory.

Our factory has produced three Labour Heroines.

Especially, 85 per cent of all the employees of our factory are women. Under such condition, the trade union cadres are required to look after the life of the workers better.

Now our factory's trade union workers are striving to automate all the production processes, perfect labour protection facilities and make work worthwhile and easy.

They call at the home of the employees and ask if they had any trouble in their life, and give them a helping hand in every possible way.

Even on their way to the factory and back home, they drop in at the nursery and kindergarden attached to the factory to take any necessary measure.

Indeed, the cadres and workers are always united with each other in work and life. And the Chullima riders have been brought up into innovators in production but also into men of a new type who are developed physically and culturally.

In order to improve their knowledge and skill, they are studying diligently the works written by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and are conducting various kinds of technical study.

At present, the number of engineers, assistant-engineers and specialists account for 12 per cent of all the employees of the factory. Then almost all the trade union members of our factory have acquired knowledge above the junior middle school.

"A diary of work team No. 5" which won the first prize at the national art festival held in 1964 was written, directed and performed by our Chullima riders themselves. It was very appealing for its high ideological content.

Like this, the life of the Chullima riders is full of optimism and lofty ideals.

In those days when Korea was occupied by Japanese imperialism (1910-1945), our factory had only a few old machines, and the workers were forced to do back-breaking toil for 12-16 hours a day. The Japanese imperialists shipped away the valuable properties of the Korean people. Our factory was then called the "second prison of Pyongyang." Mediaval disciplines were imposed upon the workers. But what a great change our factory has undergone today!

Today the Chullima riders are making greater achievements in production in order to hasten the arrival of the day of the country's unification and to supply their South Korean parents, brothers and sisters with better fabrics when the country is unified.

They are also filled with firm determination to give active support to the struggle of the working class of the world, including the South Vietnamese brothers and sisters who are fighting against U.S. aggression.

We will, in the future, too, make every effort to fulfil our production assignments, bring up all the workers into men of a communist new-type and improve their skill.

Brother Worker-Artists

Kimchaik of North Hamgyung Province, a steel centre on the eastern coast of the country, has brother worker-artists.

Elder brother Kim Kwang Yoon works at the building maintenance office and younger brother Kim Kwang Myung at the fire-proof material factory.

Both of them are graduates of technical schools. They have produced upward of 110 woodcuts, of which over 30 were accepted for annually-held national amateur fine art exhibitions.

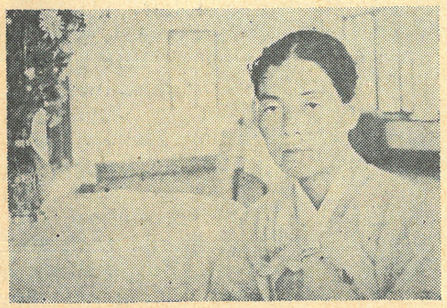
The younger brother's woodcut "For weapons" which won the first prize at the last year's national amateur fine art exhibition caused a sensation in the fine art circles.

They are exerting steady efforts in the study of theory and in practice to create more masterpieces this year.

Their labour life and the artists' union's regular guidance have become the basis for the development of their artistry.

Under our socialist system everybody can study and work freely in their hearts' content.

She Was Daughter of Casual Labourer



Yoon Wan Soon

In September last year, the 3rd Congress of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea was held in Pyongyang.

Among the participants of the congress there was Yoon Wan Soon, a teacher of the Hamheung Chemical Industrial College and an engineer. She participated in the congress as a delegate of Hamheung city.

During the period of the congress her heart was filled with deep emotion and excitement every day.

It was only too natural.

She was born into a hired-hand's family in South Korea.

Here is her story.

Her mother who was a farm-hand of a landlord was forced to do a hard toil in the field from dawn till night every day.

When Yoon Wan Soon was only six years old, her mother died from a hard toil.

Later her father came up to Seoul to try a luck.

But alas! One day, while pulling a rickshaw, her father ran against a car. He died a tragic death.

Now little Yoon Wan Soon was left all lone. She was reduced to beggary.

But she was lucky enough to be made a servant girl of an enterpriser.

A little girl around ten years old, she had to do various kinds of hard work.

At long last, Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945. She was fourteen then.

However, U.S. imperialism occupied South Korea, replacing Japanese imperialism. It had not opened the road to a new life for her.

She escaped from her masters' house and went up to Seoul in the hope of getting rid of a miserable life. Still ignorant of the world, she thought that, as liberation came, she would be able to find a job in Seoul and study, too. She went to a textile mill in Seoul. But she was refused to be employed. She had no alternative but to lead the life of a slave which she had so much experienced, though she was determined never to lead such a life again.

At the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. aggression, she came over to North Korea where she found a job in a clothing factory.

Though it was those difficult days of the war, Yoon Wan Soon who started a new life as a human being in the true sense of the word for the first time, felt no fatigue in her work. She had no worries about her life. She studied for herself to finish the course of primary school.

After the cease-fire (July 27, 1953) the motherland opened the road to learning for her. She entered the labour institute of the Kimchaik Polytechnical College, from which she graduated with the most excellency. Then she was admitted into the Hamheung Chemical Industrial College.

Her joy was boundless.

She was provided, free of charge, with shoes, school-uniforms, school supplies, and many other things needed to her. On top of it she was received stipends every month. When vacation came, she was sent to a rest-home or camping ground so as to make her not feel lonely. When she was a college student, she visited almost all of the scenic spots in our country.

On the day of her graduation from the college her heart was too full for words as she received a diploma and certificate of qualification for an engineer. She felt as if she were dreaming.

To be sure, she was very happy.

Before coming over to North Korea, she could not go even around the school gate. But for about ten years after she came over to North Korea, she learned how to read and write, and even graduated from college to become a college teacher as well as an engineer.

When she was in South Korea, she roamed about the streets of Seoul as a lonely and helpless girl.

But today she has the three lovely children, a sweet home.

Only under the people's power, can the women enjoy a genuine freedom and happiness. This is what she has realized too well.

(Continued from page 12)

tem as in other industrial branches.

It is supplied with no less amount of raw materials from the rural economy. Besides, waste coming from large-scale factories can be used as raw materials for producing consummer goods.

Like this, raw materials which are to be obtained everywhere can be successfully mobilized when the production of consumer goods is organized extensively in all parts of the country.

In fact, small funds of the state were allocated in building and expanding the local industrial base in our country. The local factories of our country were built, at first, by relying on the possibility of easily tapping the latent materials in every locality.

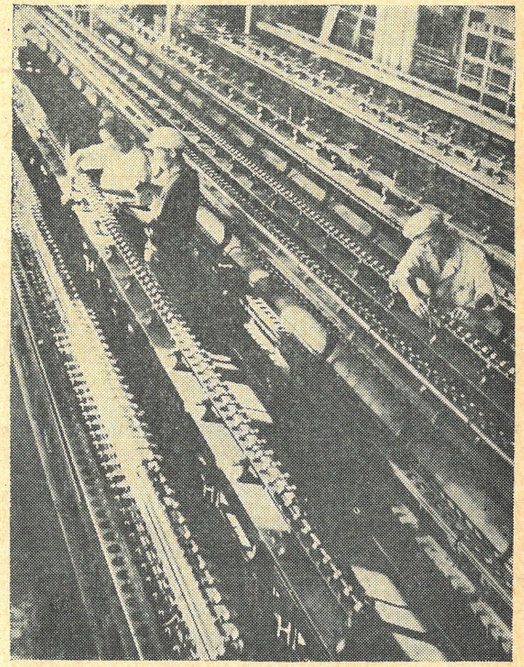
The state allocated much funds in expanding the heavy industrial base and building large-scale light industrial factories.

Thus we have been able to rapidly promote the construction of heavy industry while satisfying the growing demands of the working people for consumer goods.

In our country, about 10 local factories have been built in every county.

The development of local industry enlisted many women labour forces in the work beneficial to the society, thus expanding the ranks of the working class.

Thanks to the creative labour struggle of the working people for carrying through the correct policy of the Party, our light industry has made great strides and the question of ensuring home production of consumer goods, which had been imported, has already been solved.



Workers of the Sinuiju Textile Machine Factory are busy in assembling yarn twisting machines

Workers of the Kaesong clock producers' co-operative exert themselves to turn out more goods of better quality

Staffs in a laboratory under the Chongjin City Light Industrial Committee are engrossed in the production of various chemical goods such as pigment and dyestuff

↓

The trade union organizations have been playing a great role in developing the light industry. They have organized a mass emulation drive for increased production and technical innovation in the light industrial factories, and constantly educated the workers in the spirit of socialist patriotism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The trade union committees in all counties are now energetically carrying out the work of educating and training the new ranks of the working class.

Today, the working people in the field of light industry are waging active struggle for further consolidating the material and technical foundations of local industrial factories along with the central industry, expanding the assortsments of goods and bringing their quality up to world-level.

FURNACE EXPANSION PROJECT WOUND UP

The workers of the Kimchaik Iron Works have completed the reconstruction and expansion project of youth furnace No. 1.

Its cubature has increased and all its control system is equipped with up-to-date technique.

The project was supported by fortynine factories and enterprises such as the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant, Koosung Ore Mining Machine Factory and Ranam Coal Mining Machine Factory.

Along with furnance No. 2 of the works which was reconstructed and expanded last year, the youth furnace will greatly contribute to increasing the output of pig iron in North Korea.

Unification Line Encourages S. Korean People

The Workers' Party of Korea has persistently made every effort to unify the country.

It has always held to the basic principle of the country's unification—the principle of unifying the country by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference on an independent, democratic basis and through peaceful means.

For its realization, the Party has proposed to solve the question of the country's unification by way of establishing a unified, all-Korea government representing various sections of the population through free and democratic general elections to be held throughout North and South Korea after making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

However, the question of Korea's unification still remains unsolved due to the destructive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

After liberation, the Party organized and waged a nation-wide struggle for the establishment of unified, democratic government.

The U.S. imperialists, in disregard of the just demand of the Korean people, set up a puppet government in South Korea comprising landlords, capitalists, the pro-Japanese and pro-American elements and traitors to the nation, with a view to turning Korea into their colony and military base.

In order to attain such dirty end, they openly perpetrated the brutal suppression of the patriotic people.

Infuriated by this, the entire Korean people, aspiring after the independent unification of the country, rose up in the valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In September 1946, the railway workers, dockers and many other workers in all parts of South Korea launched a general strike. In the wake of it; in October a people's resistance took place; then on March 22, 1947, the workers in various parts of South Korea went on a general strike.

Such are only a few instances of the struggle of the South Korean workers and other people in early period after liberation.

In face of the powerful national-salvation struggle of the North and South Korean working class and people, the U.S. imperialists illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations.

U.S. imperialism mobilized its voting-machines at the U.N. to cook up the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" and, utilizing it, worked hard to frame up a puppet government in South Korea.

In April 1948 when U.S. imperialism was running amuck to make preparations for holding separate elections in South Korea under the "supervision" of the "commission," a joint conference of representatives of all political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea was convened in Pyongyang.

All the participants of this joint conference expressed their firm determination to boycott the May 10 elections (separate elections conducted on May 10, 1948 in South Korea) and build a unified, independent state by the Korean people themselves after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea.

The Korean people, under the unified guidance of the "national committee of struggle against separate elections in South Korea," organized by the joint conference rose up in a struggle for smashing the American imperialists' scheme to rig up a puppet government in South Korea through the separate elections.

The workers of South Korea launched general strike and various other forms of struggle against the separate elections. In North Kyungsang Province alone, 80-90 per cent of the total voters abstained from voting. From April 3 the people on Cheju Is-

land went over to heroic armed struggle.

However, despite the resolute opposition of the Korean people, U.S. imperialism rigged up the puppet Syngman Rhee regime.

Such being the situation, the Korean people waged the struggle for founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In August 1948, elections of the Supreme People's Assembly were held throughout North and South Korea.

In North Korea, 99.97 per cent of the voters took part in the elections; in South Korea, too, majority of the voters participated in the elections, in spite of the oppression by the U.S.-Syngman Rhee clique.

As a result, the Supreme People's Assembly was set up and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea came into being.

It was a fresh victory gained by the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country, and constituted a firm guarantee for waging a yet powerful struggle for the realization of the country's unification.

However, U.S. imperialism and its stooges continued to make preparations for an armed invasion against North Korea, clamouring about "march North to unify the country."

Under such circumstances, in order to prevent the tragedy of a fratricidal war and accelerate the peaceful unification of the country, the Workers' Party of Korea repeatedly called for the establishment of a unified supreme power organ through all-Korea elections and even advanced a proposal for uniting into a single all-Korea legislative body the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the "national assembly" of South Korea.

The proposal met with the full support and approval of the entire North and South Korean people, and the mass struggle was waged for its realization.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites brutally suppressed and killed the patriotic people of South Korea who supported our proposal. Then on June 25, 1950, they launched the war of aggression which they had long prepared.

In the three-year war, the Korean people shattered the aggressive machinations of the enemy and created the possibility of solving the question of Korea's unification peacefully.

After the war, the Workers' Party of Korea, in order to turn the ceasefire into a stable peace and take a new turn for the country's unification, set forth again a number of realistic proposals.

These proposals displayed a great vitality among the South Korean people. Even according to the investigation made by the puppet clique, in South Korea 80 per cent of public opinion was for the proposals.

In April 1960, the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the South Korean people.

And in South Korea there came into being the workers, peasants, students and youth organizations and progressive political parties advocating the country's unification.

In the meantime, they eventually came to have such a unified organization as the national committee for the independent unification of the country.

The youth and students of South Korea, under the support of various strata of the people, launched demonstrations and waged struggle for holding talks between the students of North and South Korea.

They shouted: "Unification is the only way to survival," "North-South negotiation is the way to unification," "Yankee, go home," "Let's go to North, come to South. Let's meet at Panmunjom."

Frightened by the struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists embarked on the adventurous road of setting up a military fascist dictatorship with a view to bolstering their tottering colonial rule in South Korea.

To cope with the grave situation created in South Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea advanced a proposal for unifying the country peacefully by driving out the U.S. army from South Korea, overthrowing the puppet clique and establishing an independent, democratic regime.

This proposal greatly aroused the South Korean people to the struggle for the country's unification.

Recently, the South Korean people are linking up the struggle against the tie-up of South Korea and Japan with the struggle for the country's unification, saying that "the North-South unification should be attained before the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan." They are raising higher their voices demanding the independent unification of the country by the Korean people.

Saying that reliance upon outside force must be rejected at an early date so as to realize the desire of the people for the unification, a South Korean paper stressed: "United States should not be regarded as a suzerian country" and "independent consciousness of the nation is needed above all."

Moreover, the South Korean people are coming out to demand the intercourses and contacts between the North and South.

The past 20 years of experience taught them what the U.S. imperialism is after. Now they are well aware of the fact that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists brings nothing but bankruptcy on them and that the country's unification should be achieved as early as possible.

As seen above, today the Korean people are fighting resolutely for the realization of the country's independent, peaceful unification. No force on earth can check their struggle.

This well bespeaks of the justness of our Party's unification line.

Footprints of Japanese Aggression on Asia (II)

We published the second instalment of historical material tracing the blood-stained footprints of the Japanese militarists in Asia. This time we recall the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists in China.

Entering the twentieth century, the Japanese militarists flew into a new fit of frenzy in their aggression and expansion in Asia. They shouted that they must have China first to dominate the world and must occupy Northeast China to swallow up the whole of China. Thus they occupied Northeast China by fabricating the "September 18 incident" in 1931. They started full-fledged aggression on the mainland of China in 1937 by cooking up the "July 7 incident."

The Japanese militarists murdered more than 12 million guiltless people during their occupation of China under the notorious slogan: "Kill all, burn all and loot all."

When they seized Nanking, the Japanese samurai arrested whomever they came across and machine-gunned them by the hundreds on December 12, 1937. The butchers bayoneted and burned those who scarcely survived the hail of machine-gun bullets.

The samurai of the Nakashima unit killed Chinese people right and left by launching the "competition of beheading 150 people." In this way they massacred 340,000 people in Nanking alone in six weeks.

In February 1937, Japanese militarists machine-gunned more than 1,000 people in Shanghai after dragging them out to the Yangtse estuary. They committed similar atrocities in Canton and Hankow in October 1938 and in Changsha in June 1944.

The Ishii bacteriological unit (731 unit) stationed near Harbin, Northeast China, killed tens of thousands of Chinese people with germs.

The Japanese samurai who occupied the Li Chia Chuang village, Fuyang county, Honam province, burned down all the village nearby.

The Japanese militarists not only masacred Chinese people but also plundered them wantonly.

They looted properties worth 50,000 million dollars during the occupation of China.

Between 1937 and 1939 they requisitioned over 10 million hectares of farm land in

Northeast China, rendering one million peasants landless.

There they also drafted 2,500,000 people every year in forcible labour.

The cold-blooded atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists following the "September 18 incident" show their true nature as man-killer.

These human orgres have been revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism and are now stretching the claws of aggression and expansion in Asia in an attempt to realize their old dream of "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Pak Clique, Enemy of Asian People

"The South Korean troops in South Vietnam will march to North Vietnam with the American troops, if the latter cross the 17th parallel," blustered the "premier" of the Pak Jung Hi "government" on March 19 at the South Korean "national assembly" when it was debating the bill on additional dispatch of 20,000 troops to South Vietnam.

Earlier he urged that Washington should bomb Hanoi.

Already over 20,000 South Korean troops are operating in South Vietnam. Now the Pak clique is planning to send more troops and doing everything possible to help the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in South Vietnam.

Besides combat troops, it is sending 4,000 technicians to be engaged in military set-ups and "medical service corps" and has even decided to offer South Korea as a holiday centre of U.S. troops in South Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi is also taking a hand in teaming up all the U.S. puppets in Asia and inveigling them into the South Vietnam war in accordance with the strategy of U.S. imperialism. This could be seen in his tour of "Malaysia", Thailand and Taiwan in February.

It was not fortuitous that Pak's tour was timed to U.S. vice-president Humphery's southeast Asian tour that followed up the Honolulu talks. Commenting on this, Radio Seoul said: "The tour of vice-president Humphery was a political activity for drawing more military forces of Asian countries into the Vietnam war. This U.S. plan was greatly backed by the tour of president Pak who called for concerted assistance to free Vietnam."

In his talks with Kittikachorn, Pak Jung Hi offered to render Thailand, which is committing no end of military provocations against Laos and Cambodia, military assistance including the dispatch of a "group of military instructors." The Pak clique has already sent more than 200 personnel to Thailand to help build military roads.

In Kuala Lumpur, Pak Jung Hi croaked that South Korea would keep pace with Malaysia "in all international activities against the common enemy."

To Chang Kai-shek, a living corpse, he said that South Korea and Taiwan would "become a strong tide of freedom" and "sweep over Pyongyang and Peking." This reminds one of the proverb: "A puppy knows no fear of a tiger."

All the facts clearly show that Pak Jung Hi is the same human scum as Tsombe of Africa and the Zionists of Israel.

March 22 General Strike

On March 22, 1947, the South Korean workers called a 24-hour general strike.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea after liberation proclaimed fascist U.S. military government ordinances and regulations to stamp out the democratic movement and patriotic struggle of the working people, while openly scheming to turn South Korea into their complete colony and military base, hampering the country's unification.

Thus, democratic forces were harshly suppressed and the development of national industry was hindered.

In 1946, 56 per cent of the entire factories of South Korea went bankrupt and the unemployed accounted for 53 per cent of the entire able-bodied population. Grain output went down by 30 per cent as against the pre-liberation year 1943.

Soaring prices and increasing tax levies and plunder led the workers and working people at large to a misery.

The colonial subjugation policies pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular measures taken by the Syngman Rheeites inevitably roused the South Korean people to a struggle.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys suppressed with bayonets the just struggle of the working people and trampled underfoot their democratic rights and freedom. In 1946 they killed in cold blood over 4,200 patriots and arrested and imprisoned scores of thousands of people.

On March 1, 1947, they fired at peaceful demonstrators who were marking the anniversary of the March 1 nation-wide uprising of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist occupationists in 1919. After that the U.S. imperialists intensified their suppression of progressive workers and dismissed more and more workers, while organizing more frequently the attacks against progressive political parties, public organizations and press organs.

Thus, the national and class contradictions were further aggravated in South Korea.

Under this circumstances, the South Korean workers organized a "struggle committee against dismissal and suppression" on March 10. Under the guidance of this committee they called a 24-hour general strike on March 22 under the slogans "Stop suppression and punish policemen who prepetrated outrages against the people," "Guarantee workers' rights and the freedom of trade union movement," "Enforce at once a democratic labour law like that in North Korea," "We oppose discharge," "Confiscate land and distribute it to peasants without compensation."

The strike was participated in by railway, metal-working, electric, communication, civ-

A South Korean paper reports medium and small enterprises shut their doors one after another, failing to obtain neither funds nor raw material

il engineering, textile, printing and all other industrial workers in Seoul and other places, 203,468 in all. It was joined in by 156,700 peasants and citizens, over 80,000 intellectuals and youths and students, more than 500,000 altogether.

The strike plunged the whole of South Korea into confusion and paralysis.

Hit hard again following the September general strike and the October popular resistance struggle in 1946, the Yankee imperialists and their stooges arrested, imprisoned or murdered patriotic people at random, calling the March 22 general strike illegal.

However, the South Korean workers and people, inheriting a patriotic, tradition and inspired by the brilliant successes of the working people in North Korea in the revolutionary struggle, kept up their struggle.

The 24-hour general strike dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and once again demonstrated the organized and united might of the South Korean working class.

Today South Korea under the U.S. occupation has become a virtual hell on earth due to total economic bankruptcy and political chaos. Seven million fully or partially unemployed are roaming around towns and villages. Workers are subjected to 12-16 hour hard labour on starvation wages less than a quarter of the minimum living cost. Not paid in time even the paltry wages, workers are on the verge of starvation.

Therefore, the South Korean workers are vigorously fighting for democratic right and freedom. They will surely expel the U.S. imperialists, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and win genuine democratic rights.

Is March 10 A Workers' Day?

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique of South Korea have set March 10 at the "workers' day" of South Korea. Now they are clamouring that this day is the "day defending the rights and interests of the workers."

As is known to all, May Day is the international workers' holiday demonstrating their united and militant strength. And workers throughout the world celebrate May 1st every year.

The Korean working class had also commemorated May Day even under the cruel suppression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists in the past. After liberation, May Day has been celebrated in North Korea, and it was also observed in South Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea came out to suppress May Day celebrations by bayonets.

When the workers of the Jongyun textile mill in Seoul staged May Day demonstrations in 1946, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges arrested, imprisoned or discharged a number of workers. They also dismissed and suppressed the workers of the Dongyang textile mill in Inchon because they took part in the May Day celebrations. In 1948 they went so far as to ban the May Day celebrations, and unsatisfied with it, in 1949, they placed the whole of South Korea under a "law on special guard" before and after May Day, and arrested many workers in Seoul alone.

The South Korean workers, however, putting up stubborn resistance against the enemy atrocities, held May Day celebrations to demonstrate their strength.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries changed May Day in a wild attempt to stifle the struggle of the workers against the United States and the government of South Korea, and paralyze their class consciousness and national awakening.

In the end, from 1958, they set as May Day the tenth of March, the day of the founding of the "Daehan Federation of Labour," a terrorist organization manufactured by the government.

In his speech on the occasion of "March 10th Workers' Day" Syngman Rhee, the then president of the puppet government of South Korea, slandered May Day, the international holiday of the workers. He abused the truth, mouthing as if this day—May 1st were designed by the communists for their purposes.

Blabbing that if workers celebrated May Day, they would "turn red," Syngman Rhee used government authority to make the workers mark the day of the founding of the "Daehan Federation of Labour."

The Syngman Rheeites calculated that they could weaken the militant strength of the South Korean workers and isolate them from the international solidarity of the working class by suppressing May Day celebrations in South Korea.

And by forcing the workers to celebrate March 10, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries attempted to justify the "Daehan Federation of Labour" being rejected by the workers, saying as if it were some sort of organization defending the rights and interests of the workers.

Concerning this, Sanup Kyungje, a South Korean paper deplored, saying: "The very fact that even May Day, the common holiday of the workers of all nations, was rejected on the ground that it turned red and the unprecedented South Korean "May Day" was set, makes the fatalistic grief of the nation revive."

The South Korean government patronized the Daehan Federation of Labour, deceiving the workers at the instructions of the puppet clique, uttered that if they celebrated the "Workers' Day," "right of labour would be thoroughly protected," "an 8-hour day be introduced and a minimum standard of living ensured," and "working conditions be improved."

Today, however, the South Korean workers can't receive any favour; they are not ensured the basic right of labour. Instead even their elementary right to existence is being constantly threatened.

Wrote Kyunghyang Shimun on December 12, 1964, "The workers are leading a miserable life, because they are unable to die."

Concerning non-rights the workers are suffering from, Ryungnam Ilbo says: "They are forced to do back-breaking toil for ten hours a day only to receive 2,000 won at most. They can't utter a syllable. If they complain against the regulations of the 'labour standard law' or any other things, their heads shall be cut off at once."

Such being the situation, even on the "Workers' Day" vaunted much by the rulers, the South Korean workers in rags have to wander about the streets to find a job for their living.

Such is the situation of the South Korean workers.

Everything reveals the fact that March 10th "Workers' Day" is not the day defending the rights and interests of the South Korean workers, but it is aimed at deceiving them so as to destroy their unity and solidarity, paralyze their class awakening and stifle their struggle.

But no amount of their deceptive schemes and suppression can break the fighting spirit of the South Korean workers who have risen up for their national and class liberation.

Today, the South Korean workers are stubbornly waging the various forms of struggle—labour disputes, strikes, demonstrations, etc.—for carrying out their economic demands and achieving national and class emancipation.

Their struggle will become further intense, and through such struggle, workers of South Korea will certainly drive out the U.S. imperialists, attain the unification of the country and retake their international holiday—May Day.

For strengthening INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Solidarity With Zimbabwe People

On the "day of Zimbabwe" Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, issued a statement on March 16.

The Korean working people actively support the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the U.S.-British imperialists and the Smith clique, their lackeys, and will march forward hand in hand with the Zimbabwe people in the common struggle against imperialism and for national liberation, he declared.

The Smith clique's unilateral proclamation of "independence" is, he said, a link in the aggressive plan of the imperialists to stamp out the national sovereignty of the Zimbabwe people, strangle the mounting national liberation struggle in Africa and enforce the policy of barbarous national discrimination and foster apartheid in Southern Rodesia as in South Africa.

To style themselves "friends" of the African people fighting for freedom and liberation, the U.S. and British imperialists are cunningly pretending not to recognize the unilateral "independence" of the Smith clique, he said, and continued:

The struggle against racism waged by the Zimbabwe and the African peoples is a link in the struggle of the peoples in this continent for winning national independence and complete liberation and contributes to its cause.

He voiced warm support to the struggle of government and peoples of Zimbabwe, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Tanzania and other African countries to actively support the struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

He strongly demanded the U.S. and British imperialists and the Smith white rulers to stop aggressive machinations in Zimbabwe and quit there at once.

* * *

On the "Day of Zimbabwe" the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea also sent a letter to the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Union expressing militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe people fighting against the Smith clique patronized by U.S.-British imperialists.

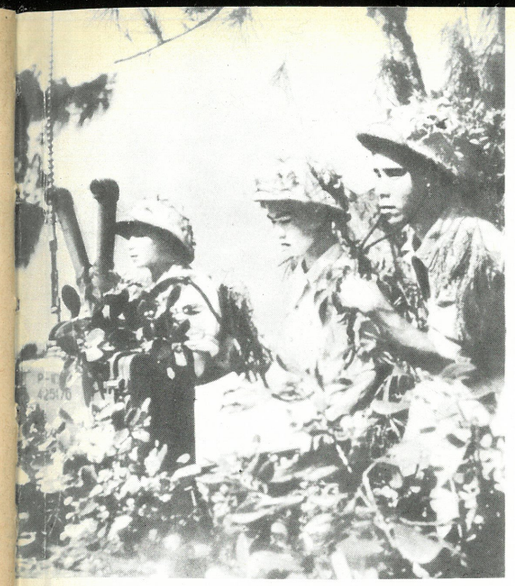
Telegram to SOHYO

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent on March 9 a telegram to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) expressing militant solidarity with the Japanese working people participating in the spring action.

The telegram wished them fresh successes in their struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists' aggressive acts, the "Japan-South Korea treaty" and for peace and democratic liberties.

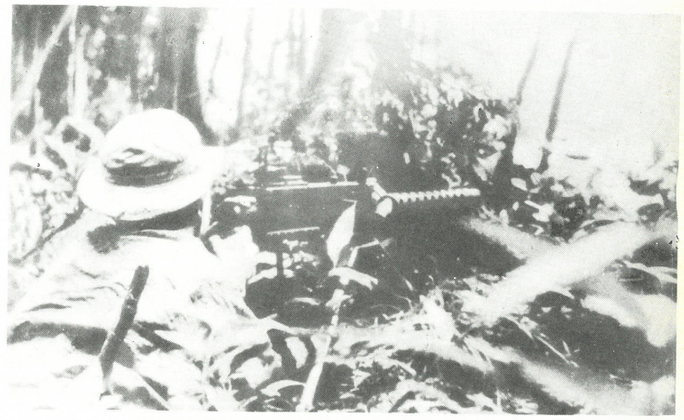
Telegrams to Vietnamese Trade Unions

Marking the "Day of the nation-wide anti-U.S. struggle" of the Vietnamese people, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent telegrams to the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions and the South Vietnam Liberation Labour Unions, wishing them greater successes in the struggle for defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the country, smashing the U.S. imperialists' aggression.



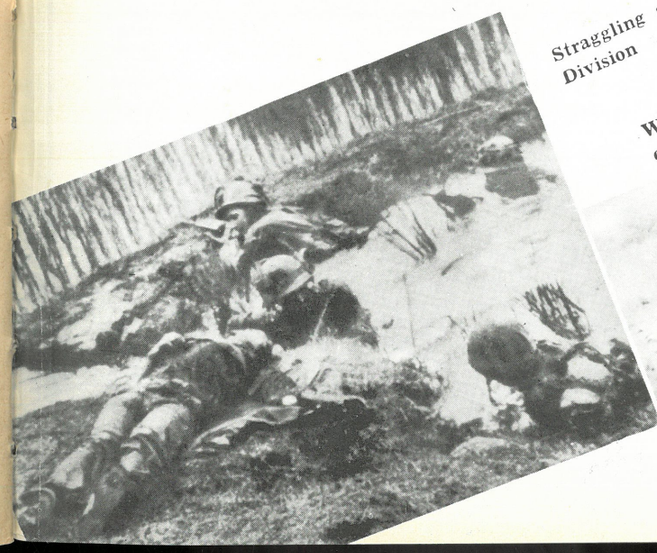
Scouts of the People's Army of the V.D.R. see through the enemy's move

Yankee aggressors are given one blow after another in South Vietnam; they don't find any "safe rear" in the land

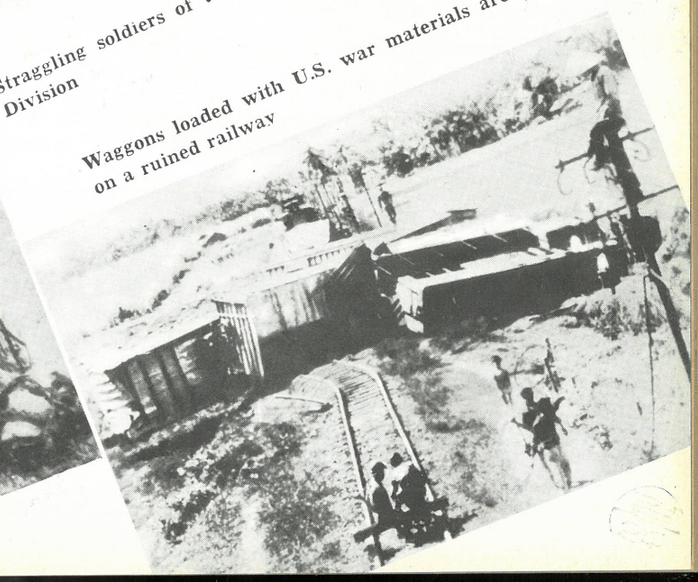


The liberation army of S. Vietnam fires at the enemy

The liberation army of S. Vietnam take the offensive



Straggling soldiers of the U.S. First Cavalry Division



Waggons loaded with U.S. war materials are on a ruined railway

No. 13630

NOV 17 196

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

6. 1966